SUMMER STYLES OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN DRAB BEAVERS, PANAMAS, LECHORNS and STRAW HATS.— Examine the splendid assortment of W. P. DAVID, 301 Frond way, account door from Duancest. Those who wish to save their tastes suited would do well to call.

We have so often heard our citizens oppress the desire of being relieved from exorbitant city rents, that we take pleasure in telling them that their wishes can be complied with, if they choose to embrace the opportunity offered by Mr. FLAMMER of woodserest, who has selected a number of beautiful situations where any one who would have a freehold at a moderate price may secure ear. We must commend the judgment of Mr. FLAMMER for the choice localities he has made. We may among some for the choice localities he has made. We may among some fixer the choice localities he has made. For maximum and the flame of them enumerate Uniontown, situated on the Hudson flaver Railroad, opposite Piermont, within half a mile of maximum, and the second there is beautiful Stratton-port, on Flushing Bay, and half a mile from Flushing. For hose clicible resideases in the immediate vicinity of the city we know of none more desirable. Any who desire a vesidence more inland we recommend to Hickswille, on the test desired of the second of the secon We have so often heard our citizens

Our friends who are in pursuit of their Summer Hats will not forget to call upon the HAT
FINISHERS' Union, and they need not be frightened at the
absence of our big sign. We have just sent it up to our
friends Suith & Sleight, to get it brightened up a little, and
will have it back in a day or two. N. B.—Remember that
we are the only genume Usion in the City; no branches.

11 Park Row, opposite the Astor House. 193 3.*

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER MATS, WITHOUT MILTURE SUMMER STYLES.—We I prepared to furnish gentiemen about to visit Europe durn the World's Industrial Exhibition in London with this gre American Summer Hat, whose years of popularity a equaled only by its comfort, elegance and unique man LEARY & Co., Hatters, and leaders of fashion for Gentle-nen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House. my2 tf

SUMMER HATS IN THEIR VARIETY .- The most popular styles offered to the public, at the one-pra-store, 128 Canal-st. Call and examine.

J. W. Kelloog.

GENIN'S WARM WEATHER STOCK .- The GENIN 8 WART WEATHER STOCK.—I Reand out of season to suggest that at GENIN's, 214 Broadway,
there is a stock of Summer Hais, comprehending everything in the trade in this branch of art, beside several
original Fashions pecularly his own. The GRSIN Rocky
Mountain Beaver (for many years a favorite) is this season
the most elegant and dushing affair he has ever brought
set. The following last gives some idea of the extent of his
assortment, although it does not by any means include the
whole:

locky Mountain Silvery Beaver, iver Brush, rench Gray Beaver, rench Felt, (white and drab.)

Rice Straw.

China Pearl.

These are all, or nearly all, modeled after GEMIN's designa; but as he recognises the right of every body to be signa; but as workman are at all times prepared to execute any designs which may be supposed elegant or becoming any designs which may be supposed elegant or becoming.

GEMIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

BE GOOD LOOKING .- If you wish to look well and feel comfortable, go to Mkalto, hatter, 416 Broad-way, and buy one of his beautiful Summer Hats. He has them made of Straw and Pearl Beaver, at very cheap prices. His hate will suit both children and adults.

LADIES SHORT DRESSES AND KNOX'S SUMlative to the former public opinion is divided, but concerning the latter the unanimous verdict of all man and woman kind is that a more stylish, becoming, seasonable Hat was never manufactured. The name of the Rocky Mountain Beaver gives but a faint sless of its coolines, lightness and beauty, and no one can amarine its attractive qualities withest calling on KNOX, at 123 Fulton-st., and examining the "Hat of the season."

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS .- BIRD, corner Pine and Naccausta, invites attention to his new and elegant style of extra light French grey beaver. Hat for summer wear, manufactured from a rare and beautiful se-Summer wear, manufactured from a rare and beautiful selection of fur of excooding richness of color and fineness of cuture. Also, the pure Rocky Mountain white and drabeaver Hats, together with several other styles of fur. Sirav and Panama. Hats, adapted to the season.

BigD, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.

A NEW SUMMER HAT--- The Gentle-A NEW SUMMER HAT--INC CEGILOmen's Summer Hat —WARNOCKS, Hatters, have great pleasure in announcing that they will introduce. This Day,
May 22, a new and most beautiful style of light fur Hat for
sentlamen's Summer wear. This new and beautiful Hat is
manufactured of an exceedingly yare species of French gray
beaver, never before attempted for a similar purpose in this
country, and possesses, independent of color, (which is a
charm in itself,) incomparable ment. The weight of this
Hat is about three and a half ounces; and we feel warranted in believing that there has never been a hat produced possessing so much intrinsic fitness for a gontloman's
Summer Hat as the French Gray Beaver, now introduced

Housekeepers, and all others, in want Bedding Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M.
ILLARD's old established Warercoms, 150 Chatham-siuner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the largest asstrement of articles in his line, ever offered to the public
missting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Paten
rew Hedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail.

[65] IntTuTh&S& 5 ImTuTh&SA

OPENING OF GOSLING'S RESTAURANT .-I desire to inform my friends and the public that I have got the new establishment \$4 Liberty-\$1. first house out of Rroadway, west ade, perfectly organized, and that I am fully prepared to supply them with Breakfast, Dinner and Tea, at moderate charges and in the nestest and most elegant manner. I shall use my utness endeavors, by strict sitention to business, perfect cleaniness, good casking, &c. to ment the patronage of my friends and the public, a share of which I respectfully solicit. Gosling, &t Liberty-st.

first house west of Broadway.

BARNUM'S Museum, we should judge

THE ART OF SHIRTMAKING .- There is no article in the costume of a gentleman which has been so difficult to obtain as an elegantly fitting shirt. We can promise, however, that whoever leaves his measure with GREEN, No. I Astor House, will find no chadow of cause for complaint whon his order is executed. Perfection in the article and dispatch and junctuality are the characteristics of this fashionable and popular furnishing establishment.

English Imperial Three-ply Carpeting, of new Spring styles, the most elegant patterns ever offered in this market, at 99 Bowery, Hiram ANDERSON'S. The celebrated largest and cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States. Three-ply Carpets, 7s., 8s. and 9s.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at Jones, 14 Ann.st.—That is the best place to got good Shoe Leather, cheap. Please call and examine, then purchase where you udgment dictates. Remember Jones, 14 Ann.st., near the Museum. joi 44°

MR. GREASON'S Shade Store, 247 Greenwich-st contains some of the most beautiful patterns of Shades ever manufactured here or elsewhere. Nothing can exceed the variety and elegance of the tassels and other things attached to them. The patromage he enjoys and the success he has attained are fully deserved; for no man in the community pays more attention to his orders than he does, or is better skilled in his department than he is. His gentlemanly attention to his customers is appreciated by all.

WHO REPENTS That fifty cents
For Lyon's powder pays (
Harming no man,
Child or woman,
Every mased-curse it slays
DEPOT 4M Broadway.

BROTHER JONATHAN FOR FOURTH OF JULY —The Great Pictorial Jubiles ENOTHER JONATHAN, with 60 Engravings, is to be issued THIS NORNINO from the office, 40 Beekman-st., and will be for sale by all the news-men at 12] cents per copy. WILSON & CO., Publishers, 46 Beckman-st.

Fire Insurance Company, office 36 Wallst. Authorized Capital, £2.00,000, or \$13,000,000, paid up
Capital, £200,000; autipus and reserved Fund. £200,000, or
\$3,000,000. This Company has formed a local Board of Directors in this city (duly qualified by holding the required
aumber of shares), with full power to issue policious for Fire
Basks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds
serviced from premiums and the sale of shares.

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James Brown, Chairman
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Francis Griffin,
Resident Secretary, Alfred Pell.
M27 law 3mTh Counsel of the Board, Francis Griffin,

FOWLERS & WELLS. Phrenologists RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC OR INFLAMMATORY. Persons afflicted with either will find a cure by applyin o Isaac S. Bruen, & Chambers at. No charge made un-il a cure is effected.

OXYGENATED BITTERS .- This medicine is nitiled to the confidence of every sufferer from Despen-ies, Asthma and general debility. The cortification and state-ments in its favor are of the highest respectability, including Members of Congress and other distinguished citizens of the United States.

he United States.
For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st.; A. D. Sco-ill & Co., 156, and C. H. Rine, 198 Broadway; J. & I. Cod-ington, 303 Hudson-st. and 713 Broadway; E. M. Guion. 175 lowery, corner of Grand-st.; Hall, Ruckle & Co., 208 Fromwich-st.; and by Druggests generally in the United

low prices at 29 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Reau-pattern of Venetian Stair Carpets, 2s, 3s and is per; Three-ply Stair Carpets, 4s, 3s and 6s; Tapestry; Carpet, 6s; Brussels Stair Carpet, 5s; 25 per cent, less can be found. Stair Carpets are now sold at aston-

WATTS' Nervous Antidote is working b. Twenty and thirty patients a day are being curst diseases. Consumption, Dobliny, and Neuralse poor ought to await themselves of this opportunity cured for nothing, as the Doctor leaves for Philament week. Apply before I o'clock at 484 Green-Depôt 162 Nassau-st.

Notice.-The Health Committee for the NOTICE.—I he Health Committee for the gratuitous distribution of Watts's Nervors Antidate, to all those persons afflicted with disease, debility, or Consumption, unable to procure it otherwise, respectfully inform them that Dr. Watts will leare for Philadelphia next week for the sume purpose: so please apply this week, before 2 o'clock, at 424 Greenwich at. N. B.—Persons of the above description are unier to obligation to any one, and will be treated with the greatest kindness. The Committee hears the expense. The business depot 102 Nassan-st

wworr, Hiram Anderson's, one yard to one and a half and wide, white and checked, of a superior quality. Floor of Cloths, is and is per rard, two yards wide. Serlish foor Oil Cloths, eight yards wide, of new and splendid ta-

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1851.

CLOSE RUBBING .- By our telegraphic dispatch from Albany it will be seen that the Senatorial election in Guinnip's District is now reported a tie, while tLat in the XXVth (Stauton's) comes as near the same result as it could and miss. At the very worst, however, Stanton is defeated, and if a new election becomes necessary the friends of Canal Enlargement will not be afraid of the consequences.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-The Legislature of this State assembled at Concord on Wednesday, and, as will be seen by our special telegraphic dispatch, was organized in both branches by the election of the Hunker Opposition candidates. The struggle for Governor will take place to-day, and from the complexion of yesterday's proceedings we fear that Dinsmoor will succeed. It was hoped that the 'Atwood Democrats' would be numerous enough and firm enough to prevent this result, but the manner in which the House was organized don't look like it.

THE FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ASIA IS mainly significant in respect of the position of the Marshal Saldanha in Portugal. The successful General practices a masterly inactivity. He remains at Oporto administering the Government in the Queen's name, who revokes the former act of revocation of the Marshal's honors, dismisses his rival, Count de Thomar, from his mission to Madrid, and betrays in every way an anxious wish to uubmit to Saldanha. His continued absence from the Capital after this entire concession on the part of the Queen, is ominous for her. We find in the Portuguese correspondence of the London journals very varying accounts as to the quiet of Lisbon. The telegraphic account, which is the latest, makes no mention of even an intended departure of the Marshal for the Capital. But a few days would certainly bring news of his further resolution in respect of the future Government, for he is now really Dictator

In England the races were dividing with the Great Exhibition the attention of the moment. M. P.s are sad gadders. They can hardly be kept from the Great Exhibition in sufficient numbers for a quorum, and they formally adjourned to honor the "Darby day."

In Parliament there was nothing new but Mr. W. G. Fox's unsuccessfoul motion for the establishment of free secular schools.

FRENCH politics are unchanged. The moderate Republicans, among whom Cavaignae, Lamartine and Dufaure are conspicuous, have decided against revision and were to publish their reasons. The census shows a decrease in the population of Paris.

From Germany we have a rumor of the probable liberation of Kossuth. But the intrinsic improbability of the statement added to the silence of the correspondence of the English press upon the subject makes it a matter of very grave doubt.

ITALY is restless. The old popular symptoms of discontent are everywhere betraying themselves. The patriots will neither smoke nor suffer others to smoke, and the French General in Rome has interdicted canes and sticks of all kinds. The King of Naples had heard that his political prisoners were too well treated, but discovered that they were coupled together with thirty pounds of iron around their bodies, and was satisfied. This is rather an antiquated and unsuccessful style of argument against lib-

Abbas Pacha is still fussing a little with the Sultan about Egypt. But he is so weak a man and rules so imbecile a people, that a little energy will soon bring him to terms. Cotton was still declining.

The St. Domingo Annexation Scheme.

Our late exposition of the attempt made in 1849 and '50 to obtain a foothold for American adventurers in the Eastern part of St. Domingo has been received with prudent silence by the parties engaged in the affair; and indeed, it is remarkable that since we took up the subject, the plan of invading and conquering that island has not again been commended to the public by its

former noisy advocates. The last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes enables us to complete somewhat our statement of the propositions made by the American Agent to the Dominican Goverament. By naming that agent it also releases us from all further necessity of secresy as to the person who discharged so laudable a function. We accordingly follow the Revue and declare that this retiring and modest agent at Santo Domingo was the same individual who shortly afterward appeared at Port-au-Prince as the authorized Envoy of the United States Government. We mean "His Excellency B. B. Green," son of Gen. Duff Green, a person of eminent experience and skill in the annexation line. Mr. Green was at the city of Santo Domingo from November, 1849, to May, 1850, but we have reason to believe that overtures of the same nature as his had been pressed there before his arrival. However, "His Excellency" drove the business with great zeal and pertinacity. At first his proposals were confidential, and it

was in this form that they were rejected. Then he went to Port-au-Prince and did what he could to bring His Imperial Majesty to reason and then came home. But though he had failed to accomplish the great purpose of his visit to the island, the scheme itself was by no means abandoned.

The next approach to the Dominican Government was conducted in a more tangible and business-like manner. Proposals were made in writing, signed by Duff Green and B. B. Green, dated Washington, August 26, 1850. These proposals were to introduce into St. Domingo a large body of American colonists, to whom a grant of 50 acres of land to each person and a square mile in addition to each family of five. The emigrants were to enjoy all the civil rights of Dominicans directly they were settled; no duties were to be levied on articles they might bring with them, or on goods they might subsequently import from the United States; all mines found on the grants to be the property of the Americans, and the products of these mines to be exempt from taxation. In fact, the new comers were to enjoy in Dominica not only all the rights of citizens of that country, but all the immunities which they could enjoy at home as citizens of the United States. They were to form a special military corps under the authority of the Republic, but their officers were to be named by themselves or by the Company. The Republic was to advance to the Company, in bonds payable in 30 years with 10 per cent. interest, the means to buy two sea steamers to be employed in transporting the mails and emigrants from Santo Domingo to New-York. The emigrants were to have their passage and the freight of their goods gratis; and the Government were to pay the Company \$20 for each emigrant over 12 years of age and \$10 for each under. For carrying the mails the Company were to have \$20,000 per voyage. The passage money of the emigrants was to be paid in Government bonds, bearing 10 per cent. interest. The Government was to have the right to take the steamers in case of need for war purposes, on repaying to the Company what it had paid on account of advance made for

their original cost. Such was the substance of this scheme as stated by the Revue. The prejudices of the writer, whose aim is to excite France to annex the little Dominican to the great Gallie Republic, lead him to put it as boldly as possible and to leave out of sight the advantages which were promised the Dominicans in exchange. But at any rate it is plain that the project was one of annexation to the United States, and so it was regarded by the Dominicans themselves who respectfully declined the proffered honor.

Plain as is the end contemplated in these transactions, there are some details about them which need explanation sadly, and we hope that "His Excellency B. B. Green," or some other competent person will vouch-Mr. Green was regarded at Santo Domingo | prices ! not as the agent of a company of American speculators, but as the diplomatic representative of the American government. President Baez wrote to the French Government: "I have in my hands the propositions | been no considerable attendance on that occaof an American Charge d'Affaires sent to Santo Demingo, with full powers." Now the question is whether Mr. Green was sent to that part of the island on a diplomatic mission, as he undoubtedly was to the Haytian part? And was the administration of Messrs. Polk and Buchanan, which appointed him, favorable to this annexation scheme ? and was it their scheme as much as his? Or did he take advantage of his commission to Hayti, to give himself and his proposals greater consideration in Dominica, and were the "full powers," of which President Baez speaks, merely his credentials as agent of Duff Green & Co., annexation brokers in general. These are interesting points and we hope they may be cleared up.

Of course the disclosure of such schemes as this and the certainty that they are incessantly concocted and entertained among certain classes at the South, ought to impose on the North the duty of regarding the question of Slavery Extension as compromised and settled forever and ever. Accordingly we add no remarks, as they might have a tendency to agitation.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN SWEDEN.-If Sweden has sent to America the most admirable representative of modern art, we, in turn, are about to establish there the last wonder of modern utility. An American gentleman (Mr. Wm. Robinson) has obtained the privilege for fifty years, of erecting and managing lines of magnetic telegraph in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. A Company has been formed, including some heavy capitalists of this city and Stockholm, and the work of erecting the lines is at once to be commenced. There is reason to expect that a similar privilege will be obtained from the gov ernment of Denmark; and in all it is expected that some three thousand miles of telegraph communication will be conferred on the Scandinavian peninsula by Yankee enterprise. To us as Americans it is most grateful to stand in such a relation with the true hearted and generous people of Scandinavia, and we take pride in the fact that our engineers are intrusted with these great public works in Europe. For Sweden too. the introduction of the telegraph must mark an era of new and rapid general improvement, and may well accompany the foundation of that system of Free Schools, which the country will owe to the munificent patriotism of Jenny Lind. A country whose hardy and industrious sons and daughters are well educated and which possesses such means of intercourse as the electric telegraph and the railroad may well claim its place among the first and happiest nations of the

Capt. Judkins, of the steamer Asia. has addressed a letter to the Liverpool Mercury, denying that he had ever offered to bet upon the speed of his steamer, or to race with any other ship.

GLANCES AT EUROPE... No. VIII. The Exhibition, &c.

Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 21, 1831. ALL the world '-that is to say, some scores of thousands who would otherwise be in London -are off to-day to the Epsom Races, this being the Derby Day,' a great holiday here. Our Juries at the Fair generally respect it, and I suppose I ought to have gone, since the opportunity afforded for seeing 'life' in England out-ofdoors may not occur to me again. As, however, I have very much to do at he se, and do not care one button which of twenty or thirty colts can run fastest, I stay away; and the murky, leaden English skies conspire to justify my choice. I understand the regulations at these Races are superior and ensure perfect order ; but Gambling. Intoxication and Licentiousness-to say nothing of Swindling and Robbery-always did regard a horse-race with signal favor and delight, and probably always will. Other things being equal, I prefer that their delight and mine

should not exactly coincide. -I am away from the Exhibition to-day for the second time since it opened; yet I understand that, in spite of the immense number gone to Epsom, (perhaps in consequence of the general presumption that few would be left to atend) the throng is as great as ever. Yesterday there were so many in the edifice that the Juries which kept together often found themselves im peded by the eddying tide of Humanity; and yet there have been no admissions paid for with so little as one dollar each! Next Monday the charge comes down to one shilling (24 cents.) and it is already evident that extraordinary measures must be taken to preserve the Exhibition from choking up. I presume it will be decreed that no more than Forty, Fifty or at most Sixty thousand single admissions shall be sold in one day, and that each apartment, lane or aveone in the building shall be entered from one prescribed end only and vacated from the other-The necessity for some such regulation is obviously imperative.

The immense pecuniary success of the Exhibition is of course assured. I presume the Commissioners will be able to pay all fair charges upon them, and very nearly, if not quite, clear the Crystal Palace from the proceeds, over \$15,000 having been taken yesterday, and an average of more than \$10,000 per day since the ommencement. If we estimate the receipts of May inclusive at \$400,000 only, including season tickets and those of June and July, at \$150,000 each, the total proceeds will, on the 1st of August, have reached \$700,000-a larger sum than was ever before realized in a like period by any Exhibition whatever. But then no other was ever comparable to this in extent, variety or magnificence. For example: a single London house has One Million Dollars' worth of the most superb Plate and Jewelry in the Exhibition, in a by no means unfavorable position; vet I had spent the better portion of five days there, roaming and gazing at will, before I saw this lot. There are three Diamonds exhibited which are worth, according to the standard method of computing the value of Diamonds. at least Thirty Millions of Dollars, and probably could be sold in a week for Twenty Millions; I have seen but one of them as vet, and that stands so conspicuously in the center of the Exhibition that few who enter can help ceing it. And there are several miles of cases and lots of costly wares and fabrics exposed here, a good share of which are quite as atractive as the great Diamonds, and intrinsically far more valuable. Is there cause for wonder, then, that the Exhibition is daily thronged safe the same to the public. It appears that by tens of thousands, even at the present high

Yet very much of this immediate and indisputable success is due to the personal influence and example of the Queen. Had she not seen fit to open the display in person, and with unusual and imposing formalities, there would have sion; and nothing less than her repeated and almost daily visits since, reaching the building a little past nine in the morning, (sometimes after other festivities till long after midnight,) could have secured so general and constant an attendance of the Aristocratic and Fashionable classes. No American who has not been in Europe can conceive the extent of Royal influence in this direction. What the Queen does every one who spires to Social consideration makes haste to mitate if possible. This personal deference is often carried to an extent quite inconsistent with er comfort and freedom, as I have observed in the Crystal Palace; where, though I have never crowded near enough to recognize her, I have often seen a throng blockading the approaches to the apartment or avenue in which she and her cortege were examining the articles exhibited, and there (being kept back from a nearer approach by the Police) they have stood gaping and staring till she left, often for half an hour. This may be profound lovalty, but it is doubtful civility. Even on the Saturday mornings when none but the Royal visitors are admitted till noon, and only Jurors, Police and those Exhibitors whose wares or fabrics she purposes that day to inspect are allowed to be present, I have noted similar though smaller crowds facing the Police at the points of nearest approach to her. At such times, her desire to be left to herself is clearly proclaimed, and this gazing by the half

hour amounts to positive rudeness. I remarked the other evening to Charles Lane that, while I did not doubt the sincerity of the Queen's interest in the articles exhibited, I thought there was some purpose in these continual and protracted visits-that, for England's sake and that of her husband, whose personal stake in the undertaking was so great, she had resolved that it should not fail if she could help it-and she knew how to help it. Lane assentingly but more happily observed: "Yes: though she seems to be standing on this side of the counter, she is perhaps really standing on the other."-As I regard such Exhibitions as among the very best pursuits to which Royalty can addict itself. I should not give utterance to this presumption if I did not esteem it creditable to Victoria bosh as a Briton and a Queen. And it is very plain that her conduct in the premises is daily, among her subjects, diffusing and deepening her popularity.

DINNER AT RICHMOND. The London Commissioners gave a great Din-

ner at Richmond, yesterday, to the Foreign Commissioners in attendance on the Exhibition Lord Ashburton, presiding, flanked by Foreign Ministers and Nobles. The feast was of course superb; the speaking generally fair; the Music abundant and faultless. Good songs were capitally given by eminent vocalists, well sustained by instruments, between the several toasts with their responses-a fashion which I suggest for adoption in our own country, especially with the condition that the Speeches be shortened to give time for the Songs. At this dinner no Speech exceeded fifteen minutes in duration but that of Baron Dupin, which may have occupied half an

hour, but in every other respect was admirable. The Englishmen who spoke were Lords Ashburton and Granville, Messrs. Crace and Paxton; of the Foreigners, Messrs. Dupin, (France,) Yan de Weyer, (Belgian Chargé,) Von Viebhan, (Prussian,) and myself. Lord Ashburton spoke with great good sense and good feeling, but without fluency. Lord Granville's remarks were admirable in matter but also defective in manner. Barons Van de Weyer and Dupin were every way happy. The contrast in felicity of expression between the British and the Continental speakers was very striking, though the former had no advantage in other respects.

I went there at the pressing request of Lord Ashburton, who had desired that an American should propose the health of Mr. Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace, and Mr. Riddle, our Commissioner, had designated me for the service; so I spoke about five minutes, and my remarks were most kindly received by the entire company; vet The Times of to-day, in its report of the festival, suppresses not merely what I said, but the sentiment I offered and even my name, merely stating that "Mr. Paxton was then toasted and replied as follows." The Daily News does likewise, only it says Mr. Paxton's health was proposed by a Mr. Wedding (a Prussian who sat near me.) I state these facts to expose the falsehood of the boast lately made by The Times in its championship of dear newspapers like the British against cheap ones like the American that "In this Country fidelity in newspaper reporting is a religion, and its dictates are never disregarded," &c. The pains taking to suppress not merely what I said but its substance and even my name, while inserting Mr. Paxton's response, refutes the Pharisaic assumption of The Times so happily that I could not let it pass .-Nav. I am willing to brave the imputation of egotism by appending a faithful transcript of what I did say on that occasion, that the reader may guess why The Times deemed its suppression advisable

After Baron Dupin had concluded, HORACE GREELEY, being regularly called upon by the chair, arose and said :

In my own land, my lords and gentlem In my own land, my lords and gentlemen, where still so rugged and unconquered, where Population is yet so scanty and the demands for human exertion are so various and urgent, it is but natural that we should render marked honor to Labor, and especially to those who by invention or discovery contribute to shorten the processes and increase the efficiency of industry. It is but natural, therefore, that this grand conception of a comparison of the efficiency of industry. It is but natural, inerciore, that this grand conception of a comparison of the state of Industry in all Nations by means of a World's Exhibition, should there have been received and canvassed with a lively and general interest—an interest which is not measured by the extent of our contributions. Ours is still one of the youngest of Nations, with few large accumulations of the finite of parameterization of the protection of the production of the protection of the production of the produc our contributions. Ours is still one of the youngest of Nations, with few large accumulations of the fruits of manufacturing activity or artistic skill, and these so generally needed for use that we were not likely to send them three thousand miles away, merely for show. It is none the less certain that the progress of this great Exhibition from its original conception to that perfect realization which we here commemorate, has been watched and discussed not more earnestly throughout the saloons of Europe than by the smith's forge and the mechanic's bench in America. Especially the hopes and fears alternately predominant on this side with respect to the edifice required for this Exhibition—the doubts as to the practicability of erecting one sufficiently capacious and commodious to contain and display the contributions of the whole world—the apprehension that it could not be rendered impervious to water—the confident assertions that it could not be completed in season for opening the Exhibition on the first of May as promised—all found an echo on our shores, and now the tidings that all these doubts have been dispelled, these difficulties removed, will have been hailed these with unminefed satisfaction.

these difficulties removed, will have been dispelled, there with unmingled satisfaction.

I trust, gentlemen, that among the ultimate fruits of this Exhibition we are to reckon a wider and deeper appreciation of the worth of Labor, and especially of those 'Captains of Industry' by whose pecially of those 'Captains of Industry' by whose conceptions and achievements our Race is so rapidly borne onward in its progress to a loftier and more benignant destiny. We shall not be likely to appreciate less fully the merits of the wise Statesman, by whose measures a People's thrift and happiness are promoted—of the brave Soldier who joyfully pours out his blood in defense of the rights or in vindication of the honor of his Country—of the Sacred Teacher by whose precepts and example our steps are guided in the pathway to heaven—if we render fit honor also to those 'Captains of Industry' whose tearless victories redden no river and whose coaquering march is unmarked by the tears of the wildow and the cries of the orphan. I give you, therefore,

The Health of Jearph Parton, Esq. Designer of the Crysta valace—Honor to him whose genius does honor to Industry ad to Man?

-If the reader shall discern in the above which is as nearly literal as may be-I having only recollection to depend on) the reason why The Times saw fit to suppress not merely the remarks, but the words of the toast and the name proposer, I shall be satisfied; though think the exposure of that journal's argument for dear newspapers as preferable to cheap ones, on the ground that the former always gave fair and accurate reports of public meetings while the latter never did, is worth the space I have given to this matter. I am very sure that if my remarks had been deemed discreditable to myself or my country, they would have been fully reported in The Times.

EXHIBITION ITEMS.

The Queen and Prince Albert spent an hour in the American department a few mornings since, and appeared to regard the articles there displayed with deep interest. Prince Albert (who is not merely esteemed here a man of sterling good sense, but thoroughly versed in mechanics and manufactures) expressed much surprise at the variety of our contributions and the utility and excellence of many of them. I mention this because there are some Americans here who declare themselves ashamed of their country because of the meagerness of its share in the Exhibition. I do not suppose their country will deem it worth while to return the compliment; but I should have have been far more ashamed of the prodigality and want of sense evinced in sending a profusion of American products here than I am of the actual state of the case. It is true, as I have already stated, that we are deficient in some things which might have been sent here with advantage to the contributors and with credit to the country; but for Americans to send here articles of luxury and fashion to be exhibited in competition with all the choicest wares and fabrics of Europe, which must have beaten them if only by the force of mere quantity alone, would have evinced a want of sense and consideration which I trust is not our National characteristic. If I ever do feel ashamed in the American department, it is on observing a pair of very well shaped and exquisitely finished oars, labeled 'a present for the Prince of Wales,' or something of the sort. Spare me the necessity of blushing for what we have there, and I am safe enough from shame on account of our deficiencies.

-Mr. A. C. Hobbs, of the lock-making concern of Day & Newell, has improved his time here in picking a six-tumbler Bank Lock of Mr. Chubb, the great English locksmith, and he now gives notice that he can pick any of Chubb's locks, or any based on similar principles, as he is willing to demonstrate in any fair trial. I trust he will have a chance.

The Queen quits the Exhibition for a time this week, and retires to her house on the Isle of Wight, where she will spend some weeks in private with her family. I presume the Aristocracy will generally follow her example, so far as the Exhibition is concerned, leaving it to the poorer class, to whom five shillings is a consideration. Absurd speculations are rife as to what 'the mob will do in such a building-whether they will evacuate it quietly and promptly at nightwhether there will not be a rush made at the

diamonds and other precious stones by bands of thieves secretly confederated for plunder, &c. &c. I do not remember that like apprehensions were over entertained in our country ; but faith in Man abstractly is weak here, while faith in the Police the Horse-Guards and the Gallows, is strong. There are always two hundred soldiers and three hundred policemen in the building while it is open to the public, and in case of any attempt at robbery, every outlet would (by means of the Telegraph) be closed and guarded within a few seconds, while hundreds if not thousands of sol. diers are at all times within call. But they will not be needed.

We observe that Mr. Greeley's speech is correctly, though briefly, reported in the Morning Chronsels of Wednesday, May 21. (Ed. Tris

Jenny Lind.

Castle Garden was crowded last evening by one of the largest audiences we have ever seen. There could not have been less than 7,000 or 8 on persons in the building, to assist at the ninety-third concert of JENNY LIND in America. We were not surprised at the throng, for notwithstanding her card. the alarm of her speedy departure had been given, and we understand that all the tickets for the ever ing were sold vesterday morning before 9 o'clock at the chief office, and by speculators at an advanced rate. For this reason, and as the surest method of satisfying those thousands of the tens of thou sands who will most wish to attend the last concert (under the present arrangements,) the tickets will be sold this morning at auction at 10 o'clock in Castle Garden. We wish to note that the card of Jensy LIND only differs from Mr. Barnum's card and remarks in this particular, that she declares any statement that she would sing no more in the United States, to be unauthorized. After rest and recruited strength, she liopes to be able to do so. In the selection of music for the Concert of last

evening, we have already stated that the exquisite taste of the orchestra was apparent, at least in the nstrumental portion. Two such overtures as those of Egmont and the Midsummer Night's Bream, and so played, do not often irradiate the remembrance of a single concert. For some reason the former, perhaps from a momentary inattention on our part, although we fancied that we heard every note, seemed unfinished. But the latter was played in a manner to have gladdened the composer's heart. The Overture to the Midsummer Night's Dream is the most mag nificent piece of musical coloring that we know. It is throughout too delicate and dainty to suffer the charge of imitation of natural effects, for indeed the effects represented are not sensibly but spitually discerned. But it is suggestive to the full of imaginative reality No love-rapt Puck, or Cobweb or Peas-Blossom could trace finer fancies of sound through a moonlight Summer midnight in any Grecian grove, than fit, and climer through the various grace of the musical movements of this overture. Yet it is remarkable that unlike most other works of the kind, strung upon some leading and pronounced melody, this overture has no proper melody, although a well defined motive meanders through the whole. It was received with astonishing coolness, which fact, we hope, consoled Mr. HOFFMAN for the indifference to his extremelyfbrilliafit piano performance. Yet, O, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Drescher and Hoffman, concerts like these are not the proper sphere for the display of the gymnastics of any single instrument, how skillfally soever performed.

JENNY LIND sang with more spirit than on Monday evening. The place and the audience are doubtless more inspiring than any thing smaller and less airy roundness of tone and fullness of expression from her lips, and in Ah mis Fedeli from Beatrice di Tenda. the music was quite forgotten in the singing. That was fair. It was true art. Raphael painted his Madonna from his Fornarina. The earthly mistress was trans-

figured into the celestial mother. BELLETTI was admirable, and volunteered with JENNY LIND to supply the place of Salvt, who was so hoarse that he cou only, with great inconvenience, deliver the recitative to his first air. The Concert concluded with John Anderson my Jo, and Comin' thro' the Rye. They are among the most successful songs, the latter is the most successful song she has song in America. We must here express our emphatic dissent with the opinion of a weekly reli gious cotemporary of JENNY LIND's ballad-singing It is the more painful to do so as some of the most udicious and appreciative articles upon her performance that we have seen in the country, graced the Her ballad-singing is found to be trivial in itself, unworthy the artist, and not without a certain clap-trap n the foreign pronunciation of English, and some characteristic and intrinsically beautiful, no less vermusic approved by the most various and genuine

very ungracious similies illustrate this view. Now the ballads she has selected are all singularly hally than musically. The airs, except Sweet Home, of which we are not sure, are national melodies, experience. The words are partly the work of such men as Burns and Moore, than whom as song-writers no literature names better, and the verbal pathos of Auld Robin Gray is responsible for as sweet and deep an ocean as ever gave love-fancies boundless space to swim. Her singing of them is worthy the sentiment of the songs, even were their expression less exquisite. As dramatic songs, in different ways, Auld Robin Gray and Comin' thro' the Rue are unsurpassed. They are no more trivial than graceful vases wreathed with festal or funereal tracery and thrown off in a merry or mournful moment by Praxitiles or Pygmalion. To wish that she would only sing the sublimities of Handel or Haydn, or Mozart, is to wish that only the Olympian Jove should be sculptured, or only the Bible read. Her pronunciation, altho' not without accent, is very clear and precise, as is usual with the natives of the North of Europe in speaking English; and if it is sometimes and appropriately arch, it is never comical in any ludricous sense. Beside, in Scottish songs it has on the one hand a much closer resemblance to the native Scotch than the English to which we are accustomed in the songs, and on the other every word is much more intelligible than it would be from a Scot, and much more distinct than from the mass of singers who undertake the songs. For the rest, if, as the critic deprecates his doing, an angel could not upon his harp sweep the significance of these songs upward into the same winning and touching beauty which JINNY LIND imparts to them, then, very clearly, some string would have snapped upon the angel's harp, or some cord in his heart. And could be hear JERRY sing them, would not an unprejudiced angel suspect so himself!

-We would ask pardon for our prolixity were our gossip of anything less than JENNY LIND's singing and were we not too willing to avoid the fatal announcement that the last Concert of the present se ries takes place to-morrow evening. JENNY LIND sings Non paventar, Ob die wolke and Casta Dina, be side some English ballads.

JUSTICE TO THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. - After the Pontifical authorities, by means of foreign troops, had regained possession of the city of Rome in the Summer of 1849, they appointed a commission to examine the accounts and registers of the republican city government That commission has made its report, and in it are the following words: "When we undertook to examine the expenditures of the first six months of 1849, which include the period of republican administration, we supposed we were entering upon a perfect labyrinth; but to render homage to the truth, we must declare that we have found nothing which was not regular, and nothing which was marked by an arbitrary character." To this, says the Comère Mercantile of Genoa, is to be added the fact that the republican city government left in the treasury at the moment of its resignation the sum of \$56,000, notwithstanding

the heavy expenses of the siege. -Probably the Courier and Enquirer will see in these facts a new proof that the republic was an illegitimate and plundering affair which had no right to live.